PREGANTAS.

(For the Ocala Banner.) Did you ever lend your money Just to accommodate a friend, Then try to borrow from him And find he'd none to lend? Did you ever ask for passes When you hadn't any pull, Did you ever bear the market When you should have been a bull? Did your sweetheart ever ask you For a pound of Huyler's best, When you only had a quarter For luncheon in your vest?

Did the fizzing of the fountain Set you trembling with fear, That she'd ask you for an ice cream When you'd not the price of beer? Did you ever say 'twas early

And on "seeing Nellie home" Found her father at the gate? Did you ever run for office Cause your friends had urged you so, Without feeling that to Tallahassee

When you knew 'twas mighty late,

You were bound to go? Did you ever yote for draining The water from the creeks, Without considering what would happen If fire caught your ricks?

Did you ever pay your doctor For curing all your ills, Without thinking that his biggest dose Was the total of his bills?

Did you, ever, tired and weary, Sleepless toss 'till break of day, Listening to the fellow snoring In the room across the way? Did you ever vow and protest That slang you didleschew Then bust out on all occassions These trite words, 'tis up to you?

OCALA PARAGRAPHS.

Dr. R. D. Sistrunk, of Dade City, is a visitor to the city.

Petersburg yesterday.

Prof. R. W. Van Bruut has returned to his home at Tallahassee for the summer vacation.

Misses Allie Van Juhan and Annie Mathews have gone to Candler to visit friends for a short while.

Mr. Ben Raysor is suffering with bad case of blood poison in his foot. His many friends hope he will speedily recover.

William Wheeler, after a few day's visit in Ocala with his friend, Osco Zewadski, has returned to his home in Gainesville.

Chronic bronchial troubles and sum mer coughs can be quickly relieved and cured by Foley's Honey and Tar. Post Office Drug Store.

Miss Johnnie Liddon will leave the latter part of this week for Augusta, Ga., to visit her cousin, Miss Clarice Barksdale, at whose wedding next Wednesday she will be maid of honor.

Mrs. Blair S. Bernard and little son. Marean, after a delightful visit o six weeks to Mrs. Bernard's parents, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Marean and other Ocala friends, departed for their home in Pensacola this morning.

pleasant calls at this office Wednesday were Comrades M. H. Rou, R. M. Fife, A. C. White, L. M. Graham, Reuben Smith, Ben Smith, J. B. Gray and Judge W. M. Ives.

A marriage license was issued Saturday to D. N. Waldron and Miss Orilla McDavid, of Daisy, and the young couple were married Sunday. Mr. Waldron is a prosperous young farmer and the bride is a charming young woman and will make him s good help meet.

could not be secured there would not be a professional baseball team organized in Ocala this season. Ocala has good material, however, for an amateur team, and it now remains for some one to take sufficient interest in the matter to organize it.

Miss Hattye Mae Porter returned Saturday afternoon from Tuscaloosa, Ala., where for the past term she has taught vocal music in the Baptist Female College.

Miss Blanche Hall, who has taught for the past term in the primary department of the Ocala public school, left Saturday afternoon for her home at Candler. Later on Miss Hall will go to Georgia for the summer.

That Throbbing Headache

Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. King's New Liver Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for Sick and Nervous Headaches. They make pure blood and build up your health. Only 25c. dings & Co.

ACTIVITY ALL ALONG THE LINE.

Gainesville is erecting a plant to reduce pine wood-principally old stumps-into useful and profitable products.

A few of the citizens of Sanford have successfully marketted a celery crop and are now one hundred thousand dollars to the good.

The first car load of cantaloupes shipped out of the state was the work of a colored farmer in this county, which carries with it its own lesson.

The Manatee Record says that a contract has been let for the construction of a new railroad from Chipley to St. Andrews Bay, which is expected to be completed within the next eighteen months. People living along the proposed route are very much elated. The road will eventually be extended to St. Josephs Bay passing through rich agricultural districts and extensive forests.

Never has Plant City shipped, says the Plant City Courier, so many tomatoes as she is doing this season. Several cars have been loaded, and the bulk of the crop is yet to come. The truck growers are receiving good prices for their work this spring, and the cry of "hard times" is no more in the land.

Ocala has two hard wood mills at work and will soon erect a mill for Mr. J. T. Yonce returned to St. sawing pine wood lumber with a capacity of 100,000 feet per day.

Her crate mills are kept busy supplying the cantaloupe and tomato shippers and the dry goods box whittler has long since been gathered to his fathers.

Fish and spongers, turpentine, rosin, phosphate rock, lumber, crossties, cattle, vegetables, and the succulent melon are being shipped out of the state in increasing quantities, and the whole of South Florida is being converted into orange and grape fruit groves, pineries, peach orchards and vast vegetable farms.

The state is entering upon a marvelous career and is struggling for and will soon achieve commercial supre-

Listen to this story:

"Yesterday afternoon," says the Times-Union, "a freight train made up of forty heavily laden cars passed slowly over the long bridge connecting Jacksonville with the east coast; and the sight was one which may at almost any time be observed just now by those who have their wits about them and take a proper interest in the progress of their own state. Every one of those forty cars was loaded to its fullest capacity with vegetables or pineapples, destined for the great Among the old soldiers who made | markets of the North. Not one of them was loaded with lumber or naval stores, or with freight that in any way represented a loss to the resources of the state. Neither the tomatoes nor the pineapples, with which that long train was packed, took from the soil upon which they were grown any source of fertilityany element of wealth--that cannot readily be restored; and for that reason the activity represented by such enormous shipments is much more benficient-much less dangerous to the ultimate prosperity of the com-Mr. Mason Tison informs us that | munity-those shipments that involve owing to the fact that enough money | the skinning and spoliation of the soil, rather than its conservative cul-

DRUG TAX A BAR TO SCIENCE

OCALA, FLA., June 3. To the Editor of the Ocala Banner.

Few people know that at present the patent laws of our country make it possible to levy a blood tax on many articles "made in Germany" that are used by the sick and afflicted, the very persons the government would naturally be expected to shield from imposition.

Take phenacetine. It sells in Germany, where it is made, at 25 cents an ounce, here at \$1 an ounce. Why? Germany, like most civilized countries, does not grant patents on articles used in the healing art. The United States does, and an enterprising citizen took out a patent for this article, which is not made here, and under our monstrous laws phenacetine cannot be sold in this country except by the holder of the patent, and his price is \$1 an ounce wholesale.

Our patent laws were originally devised to encourage scientific investigation, but in such cases as this the opposite effect is produced. No matter if you should find out a new process for making phenacetine, under Money back if not cured. Sold by this infamous law no phenacetine can Anti Monopoly Drug Store and Ty- be made or sold here except by the holder of the patent, who is at liberty,

and makes good use of it, to "hold up" the sick and suffering to the tune of \$1 an ounce for an article costing 25 cents in Germany. As stated before, most civilized countries do not grant patents on articles used in medicine. Our own country is the inglorious ex-

Antipyrine is in the same category. It used to cost at wholesale \$1.40 an ounce. When the unjust patent expired the blood tax was wiped out, and it now sells at 35 cents an ounce. Take sulfonal as another illustration. Several manufacturers in Germany are making this valuable chemical because that effete monarchy encourages scientific research, and the aniline industry, with all of its important by-products, is a monument to the wisdom of this policy. A smart American citizen patented the article, sulfonal, in this country, and now levies his blood tax on the poor and suffering of "free America."

Germany grants patents only on the process of manufacture, not on the finished product, and the German patent law holds out inducements to the discoverer and the inventor to go ahead and find new ways of making these chemicals, and each new way can be patented. America says to the student of chemistry: "Don't trouble yourself about finding out new ways of making anything that is patented; you will not be permitted to sell it."

Our laws should be so changed that no patent shall be granted on articles used for food or for medicine. It is beyond all reason that the inventive genius of Americans and the conspicuous ability of our chemists should be kept down by these monstrous laws, especially when the greatest sufferers from the injustice are those least able to bear the burden. Congress should lose no time in wiping out this disgrace, and the people of America should not rest until it is done.

Henry C. Groves. Secretary N. A. R. D.

Worst of All Experiences.

Can anything be worse than to feel that every minute will be your last? Such was the experience of Mrs. S. H. Newsom, Decatur, Ala. "For three years" she writes, "I endured insufferable pain from indigestion, stomach and bowel trouble. Death seemed inevitable when doctors and all reme. dies failed. At length I was induced to try Electric Bitters and the result was miraculous. I improved at once. Now I'm completly recovered." For Liver' Kidney, Stomach and Bowel troubles Electric Bitters is the only medicine. Only 50c. It's guaranteed by Anti-Monopoly Drug Store and Tyding's & Co., druggists.

Makes Kidneys and Bladder Right

WHEN STARCH WAS NEW. It Used to Be Made In Colors So as to

Tint the Fabric. "A package of starch?" asked the intelligent and learned grocer, and as he wrapped the package up he talked.

"Starch originated," he said, "in Flanders. It was introduced into Fagland, with the big ruff, in the time of Queen Elizabeth. It was like our starch of today, except that it was made in colors-red, yellow, green, blue. The effect of this was to tint delicately the white linen to which the starch might be applied.

"Before Queen Elizabeth's time ruffles and ruffs were made of fine holland, which required no stiffening. Then the ruffs of cambric came, and these must of necessity be starched."

The grocer, consulting his memorandum book, resumed:

"It is recorded that 'when the queen had ruffs made of lawn and cambric for her own princely wearing there was none in England could tell how to starch them; but the queen made special means for some women that could starch, and Mrs. Gullham, wife of the royal coachman, was the first starch-

"In 1564 a Flanders woman, Frau Van der Plasse, came to London and established there a school for the teaching of starching. The school succeeded. The Flanders frau got rich. She charged £5 a lesson and an extra 20 shillings for a recipe for the making of starch out of wheat flour, bran and

"Yellow was the most fashionable color in starch among the nobility. The Puritans used blue starch, though at first they had been against the stuff altogether, dubbing it 'a certaine kinde of liquide matter which they call starch, wherein the devil bath willed them to wash and dive their ruffes, which, when they be dry, will then stand stiffe and inflexible about their necks.'

"Starch is made from wheat, corn and potatoes, and starving men have often subsisted on it, finding it nourishing, though not tasty."-London Graphic.

DRESDEN CHINA.

First Offered For Sale at the Fair of Leipsic In 1721.

Dresden china began its reign at the fair of Leipsic, 1721, where it was offered for public sale for the first time. It has had three periods-King's, Marcoline and modern-and for all around use it continues to be the most popular ware of this day.

The factory marks traced on the bottom of each piece vary according to the period-the oldest (King's) being the monogram A. R. and the wand of Æsculapius. The familiar crossed swords, with the dot or circle between the handles, were first used in 1721, and the star took the place of the dot in the Marcoline period. The modern mark is the simple crossed swords, sometimes accompanied by letters and numbers.

Although the methods of work are still jealously guarded in all factories, the essentials are an open secret, and the following rough outline may satisfy the lazily curious: The ingredients of porcelain are kaolin feldspar, sand and selenite. These are ground fine and mixed in limewater. The paste is then molded into forms and fired in an oven of moderate heat. When taken out, it is in an opaque state and is then dipped in the glaze, which is feldspar ground fine, with a little alkali. It is now subjected to a firing of great heat, which results in the beautiful polished surface so familiar the world over.

This second firing is attended with risk, for if the piece is allowed to remain beyond the exact proper moment the whole melts together and is ruined.

How a Glass Eye Acts.

A glass eye has never so free a range of movement as the real one, and when the owner turns his eyes strongly in any direction the glass eye lags behind the other, so producing a squint. Then the pupil of the glass eye is of course of a fixed size, while the natural pupil dilates and contracts not only with varying amounts of light, but with varying emotions. Then again the white of the eye varies in tint greatly from day to day, being slightly bloodshot during headaches and yellow during bilious attacks. The differences in color between the two eyes caused by these changes are even more easily noticed than the differences in the pupils.

What Happened.

"She married the coachman because she wanted some one who could drive."

"Well?" "Well, he drove her to distraction!"-Chicago Post.

Cures Colds; Prevents Pneumonia

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In sending your orders always send enough to cover the cost of jugs. Half-gallon jugs. gallon jug, 15c; 2-gallon jug, 25c; 3-gallon jug, 35c; kegs, \$1.

I sell more whiskey and better whiskey than any house in Florida, because I give good, \$5 est goods and full measure,

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